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CASES ON THE LAW OF PARTNERSHIP: INCLUDING LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS.
By EUGENE ALLEN GILMORE. St. Paul: WEST PUBLISHING Co. 1908. pp.
xvi, 638.

In the preface to this volume, the general editor of the American Case-book Series presents the well-known arguments in favor of the use of case-books in law schools. Convinced by these arguments, and by his experience in teaching law, of the excellence of the case system as a means of legal education, the distinguished editor informs the learned reader that existing casebooks "sacrifice unnecessarily knowledge to training"; that the "series of scholarly casebooks" of which the volume before us is one, is "prepared with special reference to the needs and limitations of the classroom" and, "through a judicious rearrangement of emphasis, provides adequate training combined with a thorough knowledge of the subject." Later we are told that "training and knowledge go hand in hand, and training and knowledge are the keynotes of the series."

Passing now from this somewhat fervid claim of novel superiority to the book before us, we have to note that it contains about the same amount of material as is found in either of its older and better known predecessors in this field. The material in those collections appears to have formed the principal quarry from which the present collection of cases has been mined. Nor has any startling originality been discovered, either in the rearrangement of this material, or in the readjustment of emphasis between "training and knowledge."

At the same time, we take pleasure in bearing witness to the fact that the editor has added many late cases, which seem to have been selected with care and sound judgment. The order of topics appears to follow that in George on Partnership, with various modifications. But, taken all in all, the book commends itself as a good piece of editing by a thorough student of the subject.

The foot-notes are few and brief; and this is in keeping with the statement in the preface that "annotations will suggest phases omitted in the printed case, but cumulative references will be avoided; for the foot-note may not hope to rival the digest." If this collection of cases is intended to accompany a treatise on partnership, its foot-notes are ample. If, on the other hand, it is to be put into the student's hand as the sole source of information on this topic, fuller notes are desirable.

F. M. B.

A TREATISE ON THE INCORPORATION AND ORGANIZATION OF CORPORATIONS.
By THOMAS G. FROST. 3rd ed. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 1908. pp.
xv, 901.

The comments heretofore made in these pages¹ with reference to the first and to the second editions of this treatise are equally applicable to the present edition. The work has been revised, brought up to date and considerably enlarged, but it retains all the characteristics of its predecessors. The first part remains, as in the previous editions, a discussion of certain topics relating to the organization of corporations. The treatment there accorded the subjects discussed is short and frequently superficial. The

¹5 COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW 333; 6 *Ibid.* 481.

second part, which includes a digest of the several state corporation acts, has been considerably enlarged. But, since one would scarcely rely upon such a digest as a substitute for the statutes, and its chief value must therefore lie in its adaptability for use as an index to them, its extension seems rather to be regretted than approved. The book is concluded with a more or less useful assortment of forms and comparative tables showing the taxes levied by the several states upon domestic and foreign corporations. To one versed in corporation law the book should be serviceable for hasty reference; to the novice it should prove valuable in blazing the trail he must follow: but because of the great breadth of its subject as well as the methods of treatment adopted, it can be satisfactory to neither.

R. W. S., Jr.

IDEALS OF THE REPUBLIC. By JAMES SCHOULER. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 1908. pp. xi, 304.

A sane, safe, uninspired little book is this from the hand of the veteran lawyer and historian. No one but a good citizen could have written it, but it will take more virtue than the average good citizen possesses to induce him to read it. For with all its excellences, it has the cardinal vice of dullness. The uninstructed reader cannot help wondering what the Johns Hopkins audiences can have been to which it was addressed. For it is made up, the preface tells us, of occasional lectures given by the author during his connection with the historical department of that institution of learning. Surely the students of that justly famed department did not have these discursive and uncritical discourses visited upon them. One can only surmise that the lectures were public (one can hardly say 'popular') in character, and found a miscellaneous and uncritical audience.

The task essayed by the author, "to trace out those fundamental ideas, social and political, to which America owes peculiarly her progress and prosperity and to consider the application of those ideas to present conditions", is one which might well tempt one who is both jurist and historian and it would not be fair to say that he has wholly failed in it. But he would probably be the first to admit that as a presentation of the ideals of the Republic it leaves something to be desired. For the most part, indeed, it is given over to a series of unrelated studies of our social and political conditions, with little or no reference to "fundamental ideas", and I fear it must be said that the political and social ideals set forth in the first four chapters, ("The Rights of Human Nature", "Types of Equality", "Civil Rights" and "Political Rights") are not those which are actually taking form among us or which the historian or lawyer would discover, but rather those which never existed but in the pious aspirations of the rhetorical extravagances of the fathers of the Republic. Indeed it is to the swelling eloquence of the Declaration of Independence that our author goes back for his political philosophy. So firmly persuaded is he of the potency of this "unique and original expression of basic human rights" that he attributes to it the act whereby we, "as people, were led to strike the manacles from a race once held subject sectionally because of complexion" (p. 10), a statement whose political wisdom is well matched by its style.